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⑤④ **Method for the separation of suspension liquid from solid particles present in suspension and washing of the packed bed of solid particles obtained counter-currently with a washing liquid.**

⑤⑦ **Method for the separation of suspension liquid from solid particles present in suspension in a compacting zone by removal of suspension liquid with the formation of a packed bed of solid particles which is subjected to a continuous displacement motion, washing of the packed bed of solid particles counter-currently with a washing liquid being a solution saturated with dissolved solid particles in a washing zone adjoining the compacting zone and removal of the washed solid particles.**

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Method for the separation of suspension liquid
from solid particles present in suspension and
washing of the packed bed of solid particles
obtained counter-currently with a washing liquid.

5 The invention relates to a method for the separation of suspension liquid from solid particles present in suspension in a compacting zone by removal of suspension liquid with the formation of a packed bed of solid particles which is subjected to a continuous displacement
10 motion, washing of the packed bed of solid particles with a washing liquid flowing in the opposite direction in a washing zone adjoining the compacting zone and removal of the washed solid particles.

 A method of this type is known from Dutch Patent
15 Application 79.04919. More particularly, this patent application relates to a method for the separation of ice crystals present in a suspension of ice crystals in an aqueous solution from the aqueous solution and for the washing of the ice crystals with an aqueous washing liquid,
20 a compacted bed of ice crystals being formed which is subjected to a continuous displacement motion, while a washing front is formed within the compacted bed of ice crystals between the aqueous solution and the aqueous washing liquid. The method according to this Dutch patent application
25 is characterised in that because the aqueous solution and the aqueous washing liquid adjacent to the washing front are substantially held stationary and situated in a flat plane perpendicular to the displacement motion of the compacted bed of ice crystals, a stable washing
30 front is formed. As a result of this establishment of a stationary washing front, a number of disadvantages which are known from the state of the art can be avoided, such as in particular the freezing up of the opening in the column which is used for the removal of the aqueous solution from
35 the column and usually provided with a sieve gauze. Specifically, this disadvantage occurs if the washing liquid

can reach the abovementioned opening for removing the aqueous solution which is provided with a sieve gauze, for example by means of channel formation in the compacted bed of crystals. More particularly, the method according to
5 this Dutch Patent Application 79.04919 is carried out by making use of the following steps:

- a) the suspension is continuously fed into a first cylindrical zone,
- b) in this first cylindrical zone a part of the aqueous
10 solution is continuously removed from the suspension with the formation of a compacted bed of ice crystals,
- c) the compacted bed of ice crystals is continuously moved through a second cylindrical zone which contains a stationary layer of aqueous solution in a first section and a substantially stationary layer of washing liquid in a second
15 section adjacent to the first section with the formation of a washing front between the first and second sections, and
- d) the continuously advancing compacted bed is continuously
20 disintegrated, after which the product of the disintegration is removed.

On closer consideration of the method according to the above-named Dutch Patent Application 79.04919 it is evident that the washing liquid used is obtained by the
25 melting of the transported crystals, in this case the final product.

More particularly in this method all the crystals removed are melted; a part of the melt is fed back as washing liquid and the remainder is removed as liquid product.
30 duct.

From the U.S. Patent 2,981,773 a method is known for the separation of a component from a liquid solution thereof, in which this solution is fed through a cooling zone in order to allow a part of the solution to crystallise out. The mixture of crystals and uncrystallised
35 liquid or mother liquor obtained is fed into a zone from which the mother liquor is removed through a removal opening provided with a filter and a compacted bed of crystals

is left behind. The compact bed of crystals is transported further and then finally reaches a melting zone in which the crystals are melted. In this process a part of the melt flows in the opposite direction as a washing liquid through at least a part of the crystal mass, as a result of which the impurities included in the crystal mass are removed before they reach the melting zone. In this way the melt, used as washing liquid, increases the purity of the final product. Because the temperature of the washing liquid, which consists of a pure melt, is higher than the temperature of the packed bed of crystals from which the mother liquor has largely been removed, the washing liquid will again crystallise out as a result of a decrease in the temperature. In such a method it is important that the washing front, ie. the point at which the temperature and concentration gradients are maximum, which is produced as a matter of course is preferably located halfway between the melting zone and the removal device for the mother liquor. The reason for this is that if the washing front were located at or in the neighbourhood of the removal device for the mother liquor, the latter could become blocked up by the growth of crystals as a result of the washing liquid (pure melt) crystallising out on the cold filters.

As is evident from the above, in this case the washing liquid also consists of molten crystals of the final product.

Moreover, from American Patent 2,862,797 a device is known for the separation and purification of crystals from a suspension of crystals in which these crystals, after separation of the mother liquor, are washed counter-currently with a melt of these crystals as washing liquid. According to the method described in this U.S. Patent 2,862,797, the mother liquor is removed by filters in the wall of the column. Just as in the case of the two literature references discussed above, in this last-named method also a washing liquid is used which is obtained by melting of the washed crystals.

U.S. Patent 2,813,781 describes a method in which a packed bed of xylene crystals is washed with a suitable hydrocarbon such as toluene. This hydrocarbon displaces the mother liquor present in the packed bed while also dissolving a part of the crystals. The disadvantage of this is that dissolution of crystals results in the formation of liquid channels in the packed bed, as a result of which a uniform distribution of the washing liquid over the bed is disturbed and the quantity of washing liquid needed increases.

From the above it is evident that a packed bed of solid particles can be washed with a liquid consisting of the same substance as the particles, or alternatively with a foreign substance. It has now been found that if a foreign substance is used, a necessary condition for the obtaining of a high yield is that the foreign substance consists of a saturated solution of the substance of the solid particles.

The invention therefore relates to a method of the type mentioned in the introduction, which method is characterised in that a solution saturated with dissolved solid particles is used as washing liquid.

By a saturated solution is meant a solution which is saturated at the temperature which prevails in the packed bed at the point where the washed crystals are removed.

More particularly, in this connection stress is laid on the fact that the method according to the invention represents a breakthrough in the matter of the washing of crystals by means of the method referred to in the introduction in view of the fact that all kinds of crystals formed from solutions, in particular inorganic crystals such as sodium chloride and soda, but also organic crystals such as ascorbic acid, adipic acid and the like, can now be washed with all kinds of washing liquids, with solvents for these crystals. The solid particles removed are now not melted, but removed as a suspension.

Because the washing liquid is fed in the opposite

direction to the crystals to be washed, this washing liquid can be removed via the same removal device as is used for the removal of the mother liquor or the suspension liquid. The problems which arise according to the state of the art
5 discussed above in the removal of the washing liquid of mol-
ten crystals through the devices for removal of the mother liquor, such as crystallising out of the liquid on the filter, as a result of which blockages occur, do not occur in the method according to the invention since there is
10 now no question of oversaturation of the washing liquid.

In order to obtain a good flow profile for both the washing liquid and the mother liquor, these two liquids are preferably removed via one or more filters uniformly distributed over the interface of the compacting zone and
15 the washing zone.

Moreover, the suspension present in the inlet zone can be stirred in order to obtain a uniform structure of the compacted bed of solid particles in which channel formation by the washing liquid is avoided.

20 More particularly the method according to the invention can be implemented if in sequence
a) the suspension is continuously fed into a cylindrical compacting zone and subjected to a stirring action,
b) in the cylindrical compacting zone substantially the
25 total quantity of suspension liquid is continuously removed from the suspension with the formation of a compacted bed of solid particles,
c) the compacted bed of solid particles is caused to move continuously through a cylindrical washing zone adjoining
30 the cylindrical compacting zone in respect of dimensions, through which a washing liquid is fed in the opposite direction to the compacted bed of solid particles and
d) the advancing compacted bed is then continuously disintegrated and the product of the disintegration removed.

35 Preferably, the method according to the invention is applied to a mother liquor containing crystals.

A characteristic aspect of the method according to the invention is that the washing front which arises between the filters and the crystal removal side is not

sharp but diffuse, which front extends from the filters in the direction of the removal side. The washing front becomes more diffuse as less washing liquid is supplied. The flow rate of the washing liquid is constant over the whole length of the washing zone. This is in contrast to the known methods in which molten crystals are used as washing liquid.

One of the advantages of the new method is that a high washing efficiency can be achieved with a minimum quantity of washing liquid. To this end just enough washing liquid is metered in to prevent an unacceptable breakthrough of mother liquid to the removal side.

The product stream is therefore analysed and the result of this analysis is used as a basis for the regulation of the size of the current of washing liquid.

A high washing efficiency with a minimum quantity of washing liquid can with advantage be obtained if a homogeneous compacting of the suspension and a homogeneous flow through the bed formed is achieved.

In order to achieve a homogeneous particle size distribution over the whole cross-section of the column with large differences in the densities of the solid particles and liquid, such as in the case of NaCl and brine, and with a large spread in particle size, and also with large column diameters (e.g. 1.5 m), use is preferably made of a certain type of stirring mechanism in the suspension supply side in order to achieve a uniform and homogeneous structure of the compacted bed of solid particles in the radial direction. It has turned out that a well-dimensioned churn-type stirrer, i.e. a plate containing holes which can be moved up and down, with a suitably chosen stroke and frequency performs well as stirrer in the compacting of suspensions of inorganic salts.

To obtain a homogeneous flow through the packed bed the washing liquid is supplied at a washing pressure adjusted in a manner such that no pressure variations or pressure fluctuations occur as a function of the position in a cross-section of the column.

The removal of the disintegrated bed without undesirable pressure fluctuations requires some care in the case of columns with large diameters. A suitably dimensioned blade stirrer in conjunction with suitably

5 chosen deflectors turns out to be capable, in the case of large differences in density, such as in the case of inorganic salts, of suspending the crystals removed in the desired manner without undesirable disturbances occurring in the supply of washing liquid.

10 The method according to the invention can be carried out by means of the device shown in the figure.

The device in the figure consists of a hollow cylindrical body 1 containing one or more tubes 2, each of which is provided with a filter 3. The tubes are fitted
15 in a stationary manner in the cylinder and distributed uniformly over its internal cross-section. At the underside the device is provided with means for the disintegration of the compacted bed removed, namely a rotating knife 4. At the upper side a pipe 5 is present for supply-
20 ing suspension, which pipe 5 debouches into a mixing chamber 11, from which the suspension is fed uniformly distributed over the cross-section into the cylinder 1. The suspension liquid removed is removed via pipe 6. The transport speed and the bed length can be controlled by
25 means of pump 7. The mixing chamber 11 is provided with a stirring device, for example a churn-type stirrer 8, in order to obtain a uniform structure (homogeneous distribution of the particle size of the solid particles over the cross-section of the cylinder) of the compacted bed of
30 the solid particles to be formed later. Moreover, the washing liquid is fed in via pipe 10 and the crystal mass is removed via line 9. The washing liquid is fed in in a manner such that no pressure fluctuations occur in the column as a function of the position in the cross-section
35 of the column. Just enough washing liquid is fed in to prevent any undesired breakthrough of mother liquor.

The wall friction in the filters 3 can be reduced by generating a pulsating liquid flow by means of pump 12.

Example I

NaCl crystals were fed in a quantity of 60 kg/h into a washing column having a diameter of 60 mm in which a filter tube was fitted. Lithium chloride was added to the feed suspension and ethanol to the washing liquid. By determining lithium and ethanol contents it is possible to check how much mother liquor was removed with the crystals and how much washing liquid was consumed. By means of the method according to the invention it was possible to remove 99% of the mother liquor using only 2 litres of washing liquid per 100 kg of sodium chloride crystals. The washing liquid used was a saturated solution of pure NaCl crystals in water. The washed crystals obtained may, if desired, also be treated by means of, for example, a centrifuge or filter if a separation between the solid particles and the liquid is desired.

In view of the above figures it may be inferred that in the method according to the invention a very high washing efficiency can be achieved with a minimum quantity of washing liquid.

Example II

Corresponding results were obtained for the washing of salt crystals with a column having a diameter of 300 mm. The capacity was 1000 kg of salt crystals per hour. In total the washing column consisted of a suspension supply chamber, a compacting and washing section and a suspension removal chamber. The suspension supply chamber was provided with a churn-type stirrer. The churn-type stirrer plate contained openings of 25 mm. The open surface was approx. 20%. The stroke length of the stirrer was 200 mm and the frequency 1 stroke per second.

The compacting and washing section contained 19 filter pipes having a diameter of 30 mm. Each pipe was provided with a filter made of electrolytically perforated nickel with openings of 0.1 mm. The length of the filters was 40 mm.

Between the washing zone and the suspension removal chamber there was fitted a perforated rotating disc with

slot-shaped openings to which knives are attached. Coupled to this was a stirrer with 4 blades which extended to the wall of the chamber for bringing the crystals to be removed into suspension. The speed of rotation of knife and blade stirrer was 1 per second.

The average particle size of the washed crystals was 0.5 mm.

The particle size distribution was as follows:

<u>Size</u>	<u>Percentage by weight</u>
0.18 mm	5.5
0.18 - 0.355	30.5
0.355 - 0.5	37.7
0.5 - 0.7	21.4
0.7 - 1	4.9

The density of the salt crystals was 2,165 kg/m³ and that of the brine solution was 1,170 kg/m³.

The rate of flow of the washing liquid was adjusted by means of the pump which also catered for supplying the liquid needed for suspending. By varying the speed of the pump the rate of flow of the washing liquid can be accurately adjusted.

The quantity of mother liquor which was removed together with the crystals to the suspension removal chamber, was found to decrease as the rate of flow of the washing liquid increased.

A washing efficiency of approx. 99% was achieved with a washing liquid consumption of 20 l per metric ton.

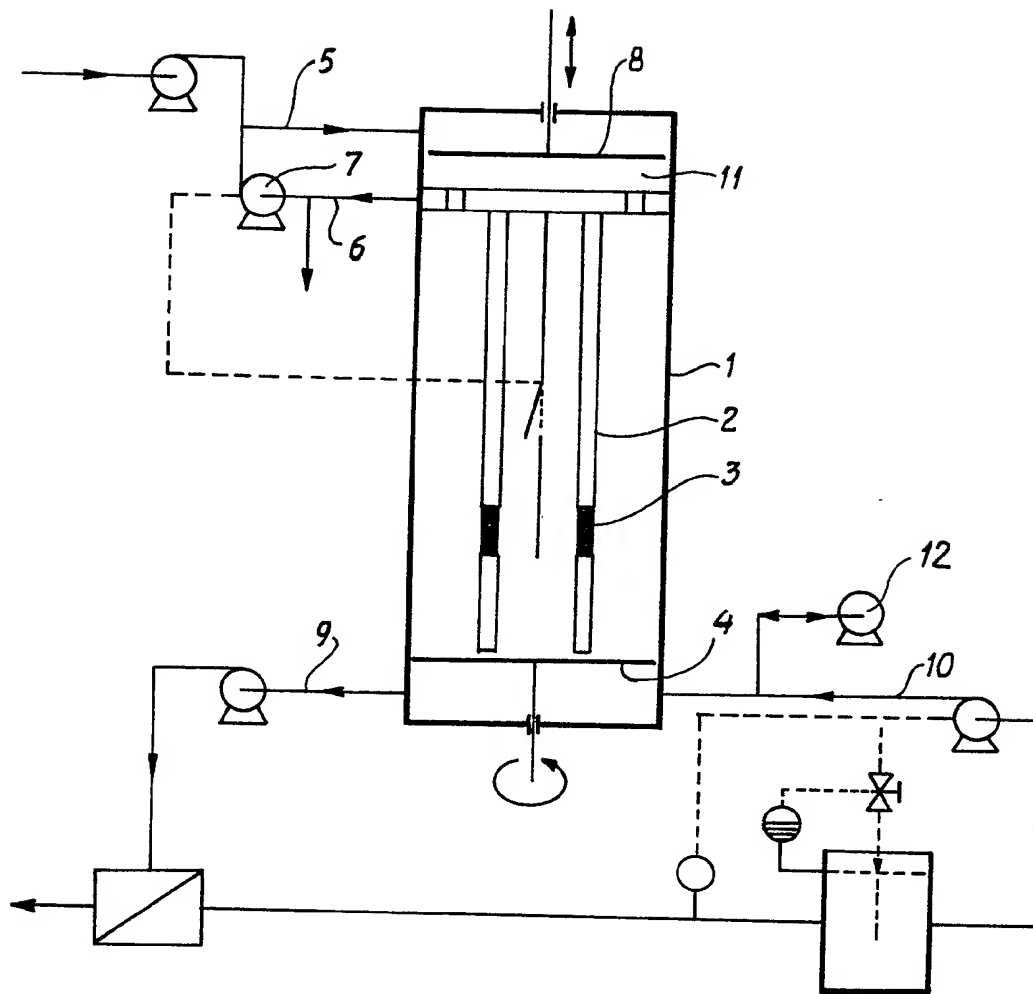
The new method can therefore also be used with success on a larger scale if the process conditions are suitably adjusted.

CLAIMS

1. Method for the separation of suspension liquid from solid particles present in suspension in a compacting zone by removal of suspension liquid with the formation
5 of a packed bed of solid particles which is subjected to a continuous displacement motion, washing of the packed bed of solid particles counter-currently with a washing liquid
in a washing zone adjoining the compacting zone and removal of the washed solid particles,
10 characterised in that a solution saturated with dissolved solid particles is used as washing liquid.
2. Method according to Claim 1, characterised in that the suspension is homogenised by stirring in the radial direction at the suspension supply side.
- 15 3. Method according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterised in that the washing liquid and the suspension liquid are removed via the same removal device at or near the interface of the compacting zone and the washing zone.
- 20 4. Method according to Claim 3, characterised in that the washing liquid and the suspension liquid are removed via one or more filters uniformly distributed over the interface of the compacting zone and the washing zone.
- 25 5. Method according to one or more of Claims 1-4, characterised in that a mother liquor containing crystals is used as the suspension liquid containing solid particles.
- 30 6. Method according to one or more of Claims 1 to 5, characterised in that in sequence
 - a) the suspension is continuously fed into a cylindrical compacting zone and subjected to a stirring action,
 - b) in this cylindrical compacting zone substantially the
total quantity of suspension liquid is continuously removed
35 from the suspension with the formation of a packed bed of solid particles,
 - c) the packed bed of solid particles is caused to move continuously through a cylindrical washing zone adjoining the

cylindrical compacting zone in respect of dimensions,
through which a washing liquid is fed in the opposite
direction to the packed bed of solid particles and
d) the advancing packed bed is then continuously disinte-
5 grated and the product of disintegration removed.

7. Method according to one or more of the preceding
claims, characterised in that the quantity of washing
liquid supplied is regulated on the basis of the composi-
tion of the product flow.





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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0175401

Application number

EP 85 20 1321

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
X	US-A-3 392 539 (E.S. GRUMMETT) * Column 2, line 47 - column 3, line 1; column 3, line 46 - column 4, line 5 *	1,5,6	B 01 D 9/00
Y	---	1	
Y,D	FR-A-2 433 966 (DOUWE EGBERTS) * Page 4, line 23 - page 5, line 16; page 12, line 19 - page 13, line 13; figure 1 *	1	
A	---	2,5,6	
A	US-A-2 822 249 (J.P. JONES) * Column 3, lines 17-49 *	1	
A	US-A-2 813 781 (T.S. MERTER) * Column 4, lines 45 - column 5, line 11 *		TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
A	FR-A- 973 567 (R.M. SARRY) * Page 1, left-hand column, lines 25-35; page 1, right-hand column, line 131 - page 2, left-hand column, line 16 *	1,4	B 01 D

	-/-		
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 28-11-1985	Examiner VAN BELLEGHEM W.R.
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0175401

Application number

EP 85 20 1321

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			Page 2
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
A	EP-A-0 097 405 (NEDERLANDSE CENTRALE ORGANISATIE VOOR TOEGEPASTE EN NATUURWETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK) * Page 3, lines 34-37; page 10, line 1 - page 11, line 19; figures 1,2 * -----	1,3-6	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 28-11-1985	Examiner VAN BELLEGHEM W.R.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			